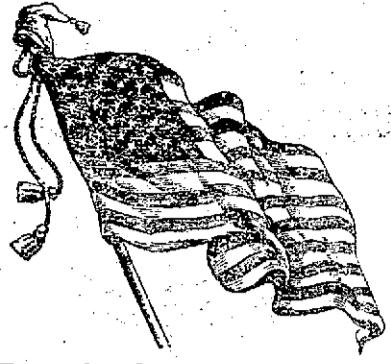


The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, May 11, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

The News.

Our intelligence from all quarters, to-day, is highly important. The bloody drama has been opened in St. Louis. It is unfortunate that women and children were killed by the soldiers, while defending themselves from the mob. In all such cases the innocent will suffer with the guilty. The time has gone by when soldiers, called to the defense of the country, should be pelted with stones and fired upon with pistols, without defending themselves.

The intelligence from Washington indicates that all traitors are to be dealt with vigorously. That is what the people want. There cannot be too much activity and decision manifested. The "twenty days" grace are up, and there should be no more parleying with the foes of the government.

Virginia Stocks Going Down.

A private despatch received in this city to-day says that Virginia stocks sold at 20 cents on the dollar.

Farm Mortgage Decision.

Judge Orton has made a decision affirming the validity of the farm mortgage law passed by the last legislature. The case came before him on an application for a referee to take testimony and to file security for costs under that law.

The objections raised to the law were:

1st. Because it violates the 9th section in the Declaration of Rights which provides that "every person ought to obtain justice freely and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws."

2nd. Because it makes important and extraordinary modification of the general laws of the state, relating to the enforcement of contracts and to the collection of debts, in their application to a certain class of contracts and securities.

3rd. Because it infringes the right of trial by jury.

Judge Orton, in an opinion of some length, overruled these objections, and granted the orders asked for.

PATRIOTISM IN THE RIVER.—From the Hudson (Wis.) Times we learn that the county board of St. Croix county have appropriated \$2,000 for military purposes, and \$65 to buy a flag for their courthouse. The common council of Hudson, anxious to make a similar appropriation but prohibited by the charter, dodged that instrument by appointing a city attorney and fixed his salary at \$1,500, "which it is expected he will devote to paying the expenses of the soldiers now in drill." Rather sharp practice, that.

The following is the new oath of allegiance administered to all volunteers:

I, A—, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whosoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles of war.

Sworn and subscribed to at —, Before —, notary public.

A THRILLING SCENE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, relates the following:

A thrilling scene is related of one of the Massachusetts men, who was mortally wounded by the Baltimore mob on the fatal Friday, laid upon the floor, where he soon died to death, notwithstanding every effort was made to save him. An instant before he expired, he rose, struggling with death, and standing erect, he fixed his glassy eyes upon every person in the room, and, raising his right hand, he exclaimed, with clear voice: "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" Saying this he fell back into the arms of his physician and expired. This patriotic declaration of the dying man so moved the lookers-on that all but his immediate attendants turned silently away, although many of them were stained with the blood of the deceased.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE FIRST REGIMENT.—A review of the First Regiment in the presence of Gov. Randall and Gen. King was made at Milwaukee. The principal feature of the occasion was the presentation of a beautiful regimental flag, by Mrs. Geo. H. Walker, on behalf of the ladies of Milwaukee, who made a very appropriate speech. Gov. Randall responded in behalf of the Regiment. The Wisconsin says of the flag: "It is surmounted by a bronzed eagle upon a silver ball, adorned with silver tassels, is fringed with gold, and is altogether the finest flag we ever saw in the state!"

The following named persons have been commissioned as the staff of the first brigade of the Wisconsin active militia, each with the rank of Major:

Chas. A. Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp.

Robert Chandler, Brigade Inspector.

Chas. D. Robinson, Quartermaster.

James H. Howe, Judge Advocate.

John L. Hathaway, Paymaster.

John K. Bartlett, Surgeon.

SUR.—Last Saturday a citizen named Barnes shot a drunken soldier at Cairo for insulting his wife.

The New-York Tribune says: Twenty-five thousand Minie rifles have been purchased in Canada for the United States government, and more can be obtained, it is said. Of course, the United States can obtain, for cash, every spare Minie rifle in Canada. About 40,000 can be spared in all, we are informed.

South Carolina had, up to the latest date, managed by free railroad riding and the most energetic exertions, to send to Virginia some 1,600 or 1,700 volunteers—a few more than Col. Ellsworth collected, armed, equipped, and conveyed to Washington in so short a time last week.

A Boston paper suggests that a desirable treat for the rebels would be "grape, furnished by our chief Butler."

Quite a number of families fled from Washington during the time when an attack was anticipated. One lady, in her flight, hastened off with her ten trunks, not knowing where to go, and landed in Alexandria, where she is still.

The following lines of Dean Swift's are recommended to the attention of Jeff. Davis:

War Items.

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The following lines of Dean Swift's are recommended to the attention of Jeff. Davis:

"Two bears abstain,
One bear excess,
One rope pendant,
A scoundrel at the end on't."

Canada will preserve an armed neutrality in this crisis. Notice has been given by the authorities of Toronto, that any attempt to enlist Canadians for service in the United States will be visited with arrest, and the strictest punishment known to the laws of the province. Neither will Canada sell arms to either north or south.

The Cairo correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says immense quantities of provisions are passing that point on their way south every day. This is the beautiful result of a discrimination between what the secession soldier fights with and feeds with, as contraband of war. He has plenty of arms, but few provisions; therefore we stop the arms and let him have the provisions. This is certainly waging war on most accommodating principles.

Governor Letcher, of Virginia, received on Wednesday last 5,000 muskets from Gov. Ellis of North Carolina. They are a portion of the arms seized by the North Carolina authorities at the Fayetteville Arsenal.

A lawyer in San Antonio, Texas, writes to a New York merchant that the merchants of the former place are nearly all opposed to the secession movement, which has almost ruined them. They are left with large stocks on their hands, with no purchasers and no money.

A gentleman just arrived at Pittsburgh, from Jacksonville, Fla., reports the people of the latter point as strongly Union. They have reason to be, as their chief support has been derived from the northern invalids who resorted there.

The New Yorkers are very justly suspicious of the genuineness of Mayor Wood's recent conversion to Union principles, and are keeping a sharp watch on his movements.

One of the steam sloops of war now in the Pacific has been ordered to Acapulco for the protection of the California steamers while coaling at that port.

The travel upon the Louisville and Nashville railroad from the south is immense. The trains arriving at Louisville are crowded to overflowing with people going north.

It is currently reported that Rev. Francis L. Hawks D. D., has resigned the rectorship of Calvary Church, New York. Dr. Hawks is a native of North Carolina.

RODE ISLAND HAS VERIFIED IT.—A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation!

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

Arrive.	Closed.	Depart.
12:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
"	"	"
2:25 P.M.	1:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
8:55 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
"	"	"
12:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.	7:00 P.M.
"	"	"
10:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	9:00 A.M.	9:10 A.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Tuesday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday at 6 P.M.		
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 8 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOOSPER, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 P.M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PREACHERY CHURCH.—Geo. C. HICKMAN, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 1/2 P.M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Hiram W. BEERS, Rector. Services at 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School 9 A.M. Friday evening service 7 1/2 P.M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—W. H. SPALDING, Rector. Sunday services 10 1/2 A.M. and 2 P.M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—JOHN SHARPE, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10 1/2 A.M. and 8 P.M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KNAPP, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 1/2 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—H. J. JENSEN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 P.M.

Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. CUTHBERT (Catholic).—Cornelius CHERRY and Holmes H. JOHN CONROY, Pastor. Services at 8 A.M. and 10 1/2 A.M. Vespers at 3 P.M.

PROCLAMATION.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

Madison, May 9th, 1861.

The extraordinary condition of the country, growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of this state be convened in special session to provide more completely for making the power of the state useful to the government, and to other loyal states.

I therefore, by the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby convene the legislature of this state for a special session thereof to be held at Madison on Wednesday the 15th day of May, A.D., 1861, at twelve o'clock noon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of [L.S.] Wisconsin to be affixed this 9th day of May, A.D. 1861.

By the Governor,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

L. P. HARVEY, Secy of State.

Another Bank List.

The following is the list of banks whose notes are taken by the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company at Chicago, and which are received by the banks of this city. All others are thrown out. No other Illinois bills will be received at this office:

Bank of Alton,
" America, Chicago,
" America, Mt. Carmel,
" Bloomington,
" Galena,
" Indemnity,
" Northern Illinois,
Chicago Bank,
Cumberland County Bank,
E. I. Tinkham's Bank,
Exchange Bank, Chicago,
Highland Bank,
International Bank,
Illinois River Bank,
Kane County Bank,
Mahanie Bank,
Marine Bank,
McLean County Bank,
Mechanics' Bank,
Merchants' Bank,
Ohio River Bank,
Pittsfield Bank,
Reapers' Bank,
United States Stock Bank,
Union Bank.

Rock County Rifles.

This company has elected the following officers:

William H. Stark, Captain.
Samuel Miller, Lieutenant.
N. Cratsenburg, Ensign.
N. Densmore, Orderly Sergeant.
Wm. Humphrey, Charles Stark, Henry Allyn, Sergeants.
J. W. Briggs, J. Newkirk, B. Woodman, and ——, Corporals.

This company is principally enlisted in Shippore and its vicinity. There are several members from Emerald Grove.

JAPAN TEA.—D. Ballou, grocer, on Main street, has received a quantity of a new kind of tea, raised in Japan. It has all the appearance of black tea, but has the qualities and flavor of green tea. The color of green tea is said to be owing to its being prepared for market in copper vessels; but in Japan such a process is unknown, tea being cured by the same process that is used in this country for hay. We have tried some of this tea and found it a good article, but it needs more steeping than other kinds.

PERFUMERY.—Tallman & Collins, of this city, are engaged extensively in the manufacture of toilette perfumery. It is put up in as good a style and equal in quality to any made at the east.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. L. Codding will preach at the court room on Sunday next, May 12th, at 2 and 7 o'clock P.M. Subject in the afternoon—"Helps and hindrances to the planting of liberal christianity in the west."

JUVENILE CONCERT.—Mr. S. T. Sandford, with the "Minne-ha-ha Warblers," will give a concert at Lappin's Hall, Monday evening. These warblers have received the commendation of the press wherever they have performed. In St. Louis they sang 16 evenings. One-half of the proceeds will be given to the Saubath schools of this city. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8. Tickets 15 cents; children under 12, 10 cents.

The annual meeting of Washington Engine Co. No. 3 will be held Monday Evening May 13th. Let every member be present. By order of the foreman.

D. C. WARD.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railway earned in April:

April 1861.....\$46,221 11

" 1860.....45,810 59

Increase.....\$410 52

First four months of 1861.....\$184,232 77

" 1860.....153,132 52

Increase.....\$29,100 35

Local Department.

Southern Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, April 28, 1861.

Montgomery is a pleasant city. It has good peaches, strawberries, gardens filled with flowers, and some very pleasant inhabitants. But by this rare bouquet of attractions let no man allow himself to be seduced, for that city belongs also an intolerable hot atmosphere. No man with northern lungs can live there.

Having lived at Montgomery during all the excitement of the last eight months, I have at no time had reason to fear any of that personal violence to which one newly arrived from the north is almost necessarily exposed. To be sure I have not gained this exemption without some cost. I had learned to smile grimly when the taking of Sumter was under discussion, to conceal every twinkle of pleasure amid the general sorrow produced by the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and to exhibit no perceptible emotion even at the intelligence that the seventh regiment was cut to hash.

And perhaps, if the spirit was carried far enough, there would be no difficulty in any northerner passing a moderately short life, even in the capital of the southern confederacy. But within a week past more than usual energy has shown itself in the self-constituted vigilance committee of the city, and men who have lived there for years, and whose property interests are one with those of the south, have been notified that it is the pleasure of the mob that they should leave.

This fact, together with a desire, which has been growing in me ever since the news came that the north had at length risen from the lethargy in which, for the past few months, it has seemed so unaccountably sunk, a desire to return decided me to postpone my departure no longer. "So you are going to the north to fight us," said a man to me as I bought my ticket. He was a captain of one of the volunteer companies of the city, and being acquainted with one of our party, came on the cars with us. He was now on his way to Auburn, with orders to the troops stationed there to hold themselves in readiness to start on Sunday for Virginia. "Tell them at the north," said he, as he left the cars, "just to give us a little time, and we will give them all the fighting they want." We shook hands with him, and when he said, "By the way of a goodbye, "I'll meet you at Washington" we did not feel compelled to say anything more than that we would be there.

All feel great confidence both in the proverbial cowardice of "Yankees" and the historical courage of Davis, who is to place himself at the head of the troops as soon as a sufficient number are assembled in Virginia. I have never seen any one in the south who dared to express a doubt that the south could not immediately take possession of Washington. The cars were filled with soldiers—some returning from the city with uniforms for newly-formed companies, some on their way from a visit to Pensacola, some officers hastening to prepare their companies for the journey to Washington.

Just in front of me, an old man with a hatchet face and long white hair, combed carefully away from a narrow forehead, with whose name I afterwards became ludicrously familiar, was talking loudly of the siege of Washington, and the constitutional cowardice of Yankees. He proposed, in the style of one who is conscious that he is making a good joke, that a regiment of negroes be raised and placed in front of the southern army, and the Yankees are so fond of them, you know, that they would not shoot at all. Now at first this may not seem very laughable, but before the next afternoon I laughed to split my sides over it. At length I fell asleep and left him talking; but, whenever, during the night, a sudden motion of the cars lifted me into a state of half consciousness, I heard the same sharp voice toiling on with a patience of energy which I learned afterwards to recognize as a characteristic of the man.

We took breakfast at Atlanta. I have never been able to understand the grounds for the peculiar respect with which this town is regarded throughout the south. To be sure the soil on which it is placed is red, the streets broken into pits, and the buildings rough and scattered, but this is so far from being a proper ground for admiration, can be said of nearly every city in the gulf states; and surely any one accustomed to the growth of our northwestern cities will find nothing worthy of astonishment in an increase of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, in many years. We found here the same spirit of war with which the last few months at Montgomery has made us so familiar.

A young man stood in the hotel with a book to teach the names of those who had not yet joined themselves to a military company; and as the morning papers proposed that any person who refused to enlist should be driven from the city, I presume he had no difficulty in filling his list.

Before the starting of the train, the men in the depot were addressed by Col. Todd of Missouri, who proved to be my grey-headed traveling companion of the night before. He assured the crowd that the 7th regiment had been cut to pieces; that the south would rise to a man against the north; that they could expect the sympathy and assistance of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. "Go on to battle with perfect confidence," said he, "a mere mob has defeated the crack regiment of New York; the Yankees are cowards—shoot one and you can't catch the rest." He closed with the negro regiment joke.

This is only a piece of a whole class of raise-representations which for months past, have deceived and excited an unreading mob. At the next station we found twenty or thirty men, dressed in half regiments, touting about the depot, and with apparently nothing to do but wait for further orders. Papers were thrown out and eagerly caught up. All had the peculiarities common to the soldiers of this country. They were men of small frame, unaccustomed to labor, and restless under the restraints of the camp, but eager for excitement of every kind.

At this station Col. Todd came out and read a dispatch which reliably announced the total destruction of the 7th regiment. He assured them that Missouri was "all right," and closed with the joke of the negro regiment, which for some reason failed to produce here the happy effect which all had a right to expect for it. As we advanced further north, we were struck with a change in the feelings of the people, that corresponded not unsingularly with the appearance of the country. When we left Montgomery spring had already far advanced, the leaves of the trees, fully grown, had already begun to assume that hard bright varnish which indicates a long communion with the hottest rays of the sun. As we proceeded we inverted the order of Nature, and lived over again the season; the leaves grew smaller, and finally, in some cases in Tennessee, we pursued them back to the very bud.

Among the inhabitants a similar change appeared. In Northern Georgia we found ourselves in a state of feeling which we in the south had passed six months before. Men were cockatoos—a badge which had lost all significance in a community where every man should entertain the feeling that they were intended to represent. The people were all filled with that fresh enthusiasm of neophytes—a feeling which no one

would confound with the settled and almost fierce spirit which now characterizes the people in the southern part of the State.

The fact is, the people of this section, sympathizing with the border states, with whom their interest are common, only seduced practically two weeks ago. It was from a failure to appreciate this change of sentiment that the friendly enthusiasm of our orator, Col. Todd, received a slight check. While volunteering an address at a small depot in the vicinity of Dalton, (no place was too small for his patriotism,) he so far deviated from all the previous repetitions of his speech as to express a hope that there were no "Union" men there. With all the sagacity which, as travelers and writers of travel, we feel called upon to possess, we could not help sharing in some degree the astonishment of the speaker, when a bold man in the crowd shouted that "he was mistaken in that." Notwithstanding the joke of the negro regiment, our train started, he had just reached the joke of the negro regiment. Our train at this point was filled with members of the legislature, which was to meet the next day, at Nashville, to consider the question of the secession of the state. In all the discussions with which the cars were filled during the night, I could find no differences of opinion on the question of the action of the state. All admitted that it will go out, but perhaps with some delay. Behind me two army officers were discussing the military affairs of Tennessee. They complained that the state was without arms; that even the drilled volunteer companies are provided with nothing but old revolutionary muskets. But we are at Nashville, and I will stop—for the present.

Citizen's Meeting in Johnstown.

In pursuance of previous notice, the citizens of Johnstown, men, women and children, met at the Congregational meeting house, on the evening of the 7th of May, 1861.

Meeting called to order by A. M. Carter, esp., and a committee on organization reported the following named for permanent officers who were chosen:

President—Rev. H. H. Dixon.

Vice-Presidents—Guy Carter and R. T. Palmer.

Secretary—D. R. Spooner.

Prayer by Rev. J. Watts.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by W. H. Ebbets and J. A. Sleeper, esp., of Janesville, and Rev. J. Watts of Johnstown. The latter being called out by the audience, spoke without preparation, but made many telling hits, and held the audience the few minutes he occupied in breathless attention.

The choir "discoursed sweet music" at intervals to the tunes of, "The Flag of our Union," "The First Gun is Fired," "America," and "The Song of the American Eagle."

A committee consisting of Rev. J. Watts, D. R. Spooner and M. P. Farnham, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the citizens of Johnstown, assembled to devise measures to sustain the government of these United States in its struggle with the enemies who seek its overthrow, do—

1. That there is something for us to do in this struggle, and we are resolved to do it.

2. That we here pledge ourselves to our country to sustain its free and glorious institutions, with ourselves, if necessary, with our money, our wheat, and our pork, until the flag of our Union again waves over our whole country, and rebellion on it is put down and traitors punished.

3. Believing that our women have not forgotten the lessons taught them by their mothers of the revolution, we call upon them to show their patriotism by preparing bandages and lint for the wounded, and in such other ways as their good judgment will dictate.

4. We will heartily co-operate with the Rock county Union and Relief Society, and will furnish our quota of means to support the families of volunteers in their absence, and in the event of their death.

5. That there be a committee of one from each school district in the town to co-operate with the Rock county Union and Relief Society.

The following were the committee under the last resolution:

1st district—A. O. Gifford.

2d " R. T. Pember.

3d " H. Cheney.

4th " F. C. Farnham.

5th " J. B. Pember.

6th " Samuel Hill.

7th " P. Lawrence.

8th " E. Shumway.

9th " W. Smith, Jr.

10th " Abijah Johnson.

11th " E. L. Payson.

Seventy dollars was pledged, but from the lateness of the hour, it was left with the committee to canvass their several districts for subscriptions, and report at an adjourned meeting at Johnstown Centre, on Tuesday evening, May 21st, 1861.

D. R. SPOONER, Secy.

We are authorized by Captain Ely to say that the rations issued to the troops at the camp at Madison, are abundant and good; and that complaints which have been made that they are otherwise, are without foundation.

